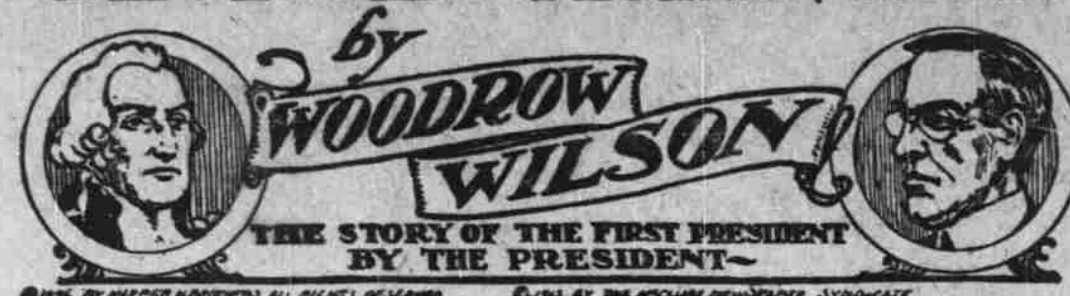


GEORGE WASHINGTON



(CONTINUED.)

Hamilton held with Washington a national government.

Congress Indifferent.

He had been born, and bred as a lad, in the West Indies, and had never received the local pride of any colony-state into his blood. He had served with the army, too, in close intimacy with Washington, and, though twenty-five years his captain's junior, had seen as clearly as he saw the deep hazards of a nation's birth.

The congress was indifferent, if not hostile, to the measures which the address proposed; and the states would have acted on the call as slackly as before, had not the winter brought with it something like a threat of social revolution, and fairly startled them out of their negligent humor.

The Rebellion of Shays.

The central counties of Massachusetts broke into violent rebellion, under one Shays, veteran of the Revolution—not to reform the government, but to rid themselves of it altogether; to shut the courts and escape the payment of debts and taxes.

The insurgents worked their will for weeks together; drove out the officers of the law, burned and plundered at pleasure through whole districts, living upon the land like a hostile army, and were brought to a reckoning at last only when a force thousands strong had been levied against them.

States Sympathize With Shays. The contagion spread to Vermont and New Hampshire; and, even when the outbreak had been crushed, the states concerned were irresolute in the punishment of the leaders.

Rhode Island declared her sympathy with the insurgents; Vermont offered them asylum; Massachusetts brought the leaders to trial and conviction, only to pardon and set them free again.

Congress dared do no more than make covert preparation to check a general rising.

Washington's Indignant Protest.

"You talk, my good sir," wrote Washington to Henry Lee in congress, "of employing influences to appease the present tumults in Massachusetts. I know not where that influence is to be found, or, if attained, that it would be a proper remedy for the disorders. Influence is no government. Let us have one by which our lives, liberties and properties will be secured, or let us know the worst at once."

It was an object-lesson for the whole country; the dullest and the most lethargic knew now what slack government and financial disorder would produce.

The states one and all—save Rhode Island—brought them to the convention called to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May, 1787, and delegates were appointed.

Even congress took the lesson to heart, and gave its sanction to the conference.

The legislature of Virginia put Washington's name at the head of its own list of delegates, and after his name the names of Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, John Blair, James Madison, George Mason, and George Wythe—the leading names of the state, no man could doubt.

But Washington hesitated. He had already declined to meet the Society of the Cincinnati in Philadelphia about the same time, he said, and thought it would be disrespectful to that body, to whom he owed much, "to be there on any other occasion."

He even hinted a doubt whether the convention was constitutional, its avowed purposes being what they were until congress tardily sanctioned it.

Why Washington Hesitated.

His real reasons his intimate friends must have divined from the first. They knew him better in such matters than he knew himself. He not only loved his retirement; he deemed himself a soldier and man of action, and no statesman.

The floor of assemblies had never seemed to him his principal sphere of duty.

He had thought of staying away from the house of burgesses on private business 20 years ago, when he knew that the stamp act was to be debated. But it was not for the floor of the approaching convention that his friends wanted him; they told him from the first he must preside.

He was known to be in favor of giving the Confederation powers that would make it a real government, and he thought that enough; but they wanted the whole country to see him pledged to the actual work, and when they had persuaded him to attend, knew that they had at any rate won the confidence of the people in their patriotic purpose.

His mere presence would give them power.

The Virginians First to Arrive. Washington and the other Virginians were prompt to be in Philadelphia on the day appointed, but only the Pennsylvania delegates were there to meet them.

They had to wait an anxious week before so many as seven states were represented. Meanwhile, those who gathered from day to day were nervous and apprehensive, and there was talk of compromise and halfway measures, should the convention prove weak or threaten to miscarry.

Washington's Brave Words.

They remembered for many a long year afterwards how nobly Washington, "standing self-collected in the midst of them," had uttered brave counsels of wisdom in their rebuke.

"It is too probable," he said, "that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

It was an utterance, they knew, not of statesmanship merely, but of character; and it was that character, if anything could, that would win the people to their support.

President of the Convention.

When at last seven states were represented—a quorum of the thirteen—an organization was effected, and Washington was unanimously chosen president of the convention.

He spoke, when led to the chair, "of the novelty of the scene of business in which he was to act, lamented his want of better qualifications, and claimed the indulgence of the house towards the involuntary errors which his inexperience might occasion;" but no mere parliamentary could have given that anxious body such steadiness in business of such grave earnestness in counsel as it got from his presence and influence in the chair.

Five more states were in attendance before deliberation was very far advanced; but he had the satisfaction to see his own friends lead upon the floor.

Washington's Friends Lead.

It was the plan, which Edmund Randolph proposed, for his fellow Virginians, which the convention accepted as a model to work from; it was James Madison, that young master of counsel, who guided the deliberations from day to day, little as he showed his hand in the work or seemed to put himself forward in debate.

No speeches came from the president; only once or twice did he break the decorum of his office to temper some difference of opinion or facilitate some measure of accommodation.

It was the 17th of September when the convention at last broke up; the 19th when the Constitution it had wrought out was published to the country.

All the slow summer through Washington had kept counsel with the rest as to the anxious work that was going forward behind the closed doors of the long conference; it was a grateful relief to be rid of the painful strain, and he returned to Mount Vernon like one whose part in the work was done.

Keen for New Government.

"I never saw him so keen for anything in my life as he is for the adoption of the new scheme of government," wrote a visitor at Mount Vernon to Jefferson; but he took no other part than his correspondence afforded him in the agitation for its acceptance.

Throughout all those long four months in Philadelphia he had given his whole mind and energy to every process of difficult counsel by which it had been wrought to completion; but he was no politician. Earnestly as he commended the plan to his friends, he took no public part either in defense or in advocacy of it.

He read not only the Federalist papers, in which Hamilton and Madison and Jay made their masterly plea for the adoption of the Constitution, but also "every performance which has been printed on the one side and the other on the great question," he said, so far as he was able to obtain them; and he felt as poignantly as any man the deep excitement of the momentous contest.

It disturbed him keenly to find George Mason opposing the constitution—the dear friend from whom he had always accepted counsel hitherto in public affairs—and Richard Henry Lee and Patrick Henry, too, in their passionate attachment to what they deemed the just sovereignty of Virginia.

He could turn away with all his old self-possession, nevertheless, to discuss questions of culture and tillage, in the midst of the struggle, with Arthur Young over sea, and to write very gallant compliments to the Marquis de Chastellux on his marriage.

Compliments the Marquis.

"So your day has at length come," he laughed. "I am glad of it with all my heart and soul. It is quite good enough for you. Now you are well served for coming to fight in favor of the American rebels all the way across the Atlantic ocean, by catching that terrible contagion—domestic felicity—which, like the smallpox, or the plague, a man can have only once in his life, because it commonly lasts him (at least with us in America—I don't know how you manage such matters in France) for his whole lifetime."

Ten months of deep but quiet agitation—the forces of opinion in close grapple—and the future seemed to clear.

The constitution was adopted, only two states dissenting.

It had been a tense and stubborn fight; in such states as Massachusetts and New York, the concerted action

of men at the centers of trade against the instinctive dread of centralization or change in the regions that lay back from the rivers and the sea; in states like Virginia, where the mass of men waited to be led the leaders who had vision against those who had only the slow wisdom of caution and presentment.

Virginia Maintained the Initiative.

But, though she acted late in the business, and some home-keeping spirits among even her greater men held back, Virginia did not lose the place of initiative she had had in all this weighty business of reform.

Something in her air or her life had given her in these latter years an extraordinary breed of public men—men liberated from local prejudice, possessed of a vision and an efficacy in affairs worthy of the best traditions of statesmanship among the English race from which they were sprung, capable of taking the long view, of seeing the permanent lines of leadership upon great questions, and shaping ordinary views to meet extraordinary ends.

Even Henry and Mason could take their discomfiture gracefully, loyally, like men bred to free institutions; and Washington had the deep satisfaction to see his state come without hesitation to his view and hope.

Country Demands Washington.

The new constitution made sure of, and a time set by congress for the elections and the organization of a new government under it, the country turned as one man to Washington to be the first president of the United States.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wills Probated

The will of Ben L. Banks was duly admitted to probate. Mr. Banks devised his property to his wife and son. It was executed Aug 30th.

The will of Mrs. Pattie Banks was also admitted to probate. Mrs. Banks willed her property to her husband with the exception of some silverware and some small requests. It was dated April 8, 1911.

The will of little Ben Banks was not admitted to probate as one under the age of 21 years can not make a will. It was dated April 8, 1911 and is in his own handwriting.

The will of Cyrus T. Fox was probated. He left all of his property to his wife and made her executrix without bond.

The will of Sarah Harriss, of color, was probated.

Mr. W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, died suddenly in Washington last Tuesday morning. Mr. Finley was considered the best official in the railway business.

A Chief Clerkship was given to C. V. McChesney over the heads of those who were in line of promotion. This breaks a precedent of long standing in the railway mail service.

An amendment to the income tax has already been proposed by Representative Bailey, of Pennsylvania. His bill adds 5 per cent on all incomes exceeding \$20,000.

Major O. S. Tenney, of Lexington, Ky., will celebrate his 91 birthday on December 4. Major Tenney is well known in Eastern Kentucky and formerly lived in Mt. Sterling.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, has gone to Miami, Fla., where he will spend the winter, accompanied by his physician. He is in feeble health.

Acting Gov. McDermott has designated December 7th as Tuberculosis day, and the ministers of the state are asked to preach sermons on this topic.

The life loss among sailors on the Great Lakes by the storms is estimated at 261, while the property loss is figured at more than \$8,000,000.

About 500 Cincinnati saloons have been forced out of business by a recent law in that state.

Joseph Carl, of Lexington, Ky., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, assets nothing, liabilities \$2,358.

Eva and Pearl Watson, sisters, were killed by a passenger train at Fullerton, Ky.

At Barton, S. C., two passenger trains collided, injuring six passengers.

Hand Me the Roses While I'm Living and the Knocking When I'm Dead

I've noticed when a fellow dies—no matter what he's been, a saintly chap or one whose life was darkly marked with sin; His friends forget the bitter words they spoke but yesterday, And now they find a multitude of pretty things to say.

I fancy when I go to rest someone will bring to light Some kindly word or goodly act long buried out of sight; But if it's all the same to you just give to me instead The bouquets while I'm living and the knocking when I'm dead.

Don't save your kisses to imprint upon my noble brow, While countless knocks and bruises are hurled upon me now; Say the good things to me on earth, while here I mourn alone, And don't save all the good things to carve upon my stone.

What do I care if when I'm dead the Daily Town Gazette Gives me a write up with a cut in mourning border set; It will not flatter me a bit no matter what is said, So kindly throw your flowers now and knock me when I'm dead.

It may be fine when one is dead to have the folks talk so, To have the flowers come in loads from girls and boys you know; It may be nice to have these things for those you leave behind,

But just as far as I'm concerned I really do not mind. I'm quite alive and well today and when I realize here, Send me a helping hand at times, give me a word of cheer; Just change the game a little bit, just kindly swap the decks, For I will be no judge of flowers when I cash in my checks.

FOR SALE

Red Cross stamps and Xmas seals, cards, etc.

Mrs. T. J. Taylor. With Mrs. J. B. Stouffer, High St.

New Postal Order

Orders issued from Washington will allow the postmaster to affix to parcels ready cancelled postage stamps. This can only be done by the postoffice employees, and is done to facilitate the handling of the Christmas package mail.

A better way to do this would be to prohibit the Christmas package mail entirely.

Automobile Burns

The automobile of J. W. Hughes, our new collector for the Eighth District, caught fire last week and was partly consumed before it could be extinguished. He had just returned from Lancaster where he had taken Congressman Owsley Stanley.

In his efforts to extinguish the flames, Judge Hughes slipped and fell and cut his lip severely.

Don't Read This

Read the new trick called "Tickle the Editor" and learn how to play it. The good people of Madison learn readily and when you have learned it, try it on us. See page 1, lower right hand corner.

To Miss Margaret Wilson, sister of the bride, fell the honor of the traditional omen that she who catches the bride's bouquet when she tosses it away before donning her traveling gown, will be the next to wed. Mrs. Sayre, with a joyous laugh, turned as she mounted the broad staircase and flung the huge cluster of orchids and lillies of the valley over the ballustrade to the bevy of waiting bridesmaids below.

Miss Margaret caught it fairly, and her face, in a pretty blush, accepted a rippling round of congratulations.

Dr. Fred O'Marsh, an inmate of the Long View asylum in Ohio, used his glasses, to kill himself. The glass used was about a half inch, and he opened the artery of the left arm and bled to death.

Thos. W. Harris, deputy circuit court clerk in Kenton county, was found dead in bed Thanksgiving day. He was a victim of heart disease.

Grahame Stock Company

The Grahame Stock Company is giving excellent shows at the Opera House this week, winning many friends by the carefulness of the productions. Each play is put on with an abundance of special scenery and without tire-some waits between acts, for the vaudeville portion of the show alone is worth the prices of admission. The specialties are entirely changed every night and include juggling, musical and roller-skate acts as well as the latest in song and dance.

The plays for the last half of the week will be—Thursday night "The Divorce Question." Friday night, a feature performance of the costume play, "The Two Orphans," a Saturday matinee of "The Country Boy" and on Saturday night, "New York by Night" At the Saturday matinee a package of good candy will be given free to every child attending.

Saturday night a \$10.00 gold piece will be given away to the holder of the lucky number. adv

Church Notes

Rev. C. K. Marshall will preach at Kavanaugh School House on Irvine Pike next Sunday, December 7.

The protracted meeting in progress at the Christian Church is awakening much interest.

Dr. Ellis is an able speaker and all should hear him. His discourse Sunday morning "Bear Ye One Another's Burdens" was a powerful plea for the need of human sympathy. A most beautiful feature of the worship was the singing of Mrs. I. G. Ballard and Mr. Charlton.

An Orange Blossom From Dixie

Kentucky has furnished Florida many able men and among them is Clarence E. Woods, the gifted editor of the Eustis Lake Region. Mr. Woods for many years was an important factor in Kentucky politics. He has always been a leader along reform lines and he is today conducting one of the best and brightest news papers in Florida. Clarence E. Woods is very much of a man and the Lake region is fortunate in his citizenship. Florida already loves him.—From Dixie, Chas. Jones, Editor.

One institution that Eustis, and in fact all Lake County and all Florida should be proud of, is the Eustis Lake Region, and this newspaper is Colonel Clarence E. Woods, a native of Kentucky, who is leaving his impress on this state as a brainy newspaper man, a splendid public speaker and charming man to meet, and a gentleman in all that term implies. When Eustis acquired Clarence Woods she made the greatest move in her career, for he is one of the best boosters the state has ever known, and he is ever working night and day for Lake county and for Eustis. His paper is one of the cleanest, typographically, published in Florida, and clean in every other way; a live wire paper edited by a live wire man, and if any of the Grower readers wish to read a paper we are all proud of, I recommend that they send for a sample copy of the Eustis Lake Region.—The Florida Grower.

Our model Ex-Mayor is fast gaining merited recognition in his new home.

Here's hoping that the best things may come his way and come quick.

What a mayor he would make for Eustis.

A special election will be held in Greenup county to fill the vacancy in the Legislature caused by the death of representative-elect Jas. A. Scott, who died last Saturday week. He was a republican.

Tango Is Said To Be Sunday School Step In Comparison

Filled with a deep sense of gratitude toward America, which has given us the "Turkey Trot," the "Grizzly Hug" and the "Tango" a French composer has invented a new original dance, "La Tremoutarde," which is all the rage here.

Everybody is "Tremoutarding" in Paris. The inventor and composer of the dance having left Paris for parts unknown to escape the interviewers, the philologists are quarreling about the origin of the name of the dance. It is convinced that Tremoutarde derived from the verb tremousser, (to hop and skip about), or se tremousser, (to flap your wings), but other persons, almost equally famous, insist that tremoutarde is an abbreviation of tres moutarde (much mustard).

One of the advantages of the "Tremoutarde," is its simplicity. You lay your arm about the waist of your partner and together you sway your torsos back and forth for several moments before you begin revolving, moving your hips and elbows up and down to the music, while your knees remain rigid. The music grows faster, the dancers avoiding the center of the floor, rolling along the walls until exhausted.

We are all anxious to hear how America will like our return gift.—Paris Correspondent, Enquirer.

A new flag for the state is proposed by the Kentucky division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, who have undertaken to supply a new and better flag. The plan of campaign is described as follows:

One side to be a deep blue field on which appears two men grasping each other's hands and the old legion "United We Stand, Divided We Fall," the other a white field denoting peace, the center a profile head of a woman and a man encircled by this legend, "In Unity, Invincible."

This flag will be presented to the General Assembly in 1914 and offered for adoption for the next century.

The family home of George Washington's ancestors in England will remain for the present on its original site in Northamptonshire. It is said that negotiations recently opened by Sir Thomas Lipton, with the idea of purchasing the house known as "Sulgrave Manor," for \$40,000 with the idea of having it removed to Washington or some other place in America, has been rejected.—Exchange.

Travis Anderson, a colored man was killed at Garnett Station in Harrison county in a peculiar way. He was riding on a car load of crushed stone, when the trap door in the bottom of the car gave way and he was carried down through the opening. Nearly every bone in his body was broken.

John R. A. Lannon, of Louisville, Ky., a Yale sophomore, fell from a second-story window in Durfee Hall at Yale while walking in his sleep early Sunday morning, and was instantly killed. The body was found by the milkman at 6 o'clock, and the medical examiners declared he had been dead two hours.

The story has come out that the suffragettes escaped arrest when their meetings were broken up in London, by cutting the suspenders and belts of the officers who seized militant sisters. The officers were thus forced to let go the girls to grab their pants. The scheme is said to be one of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's brilliant ideas.

At Petersburg, Ind., Guy Sanders was allowed damages in the sum of \$800 alleged to have been caused by buying from John Hauser, hogs that were infected with cholera.